

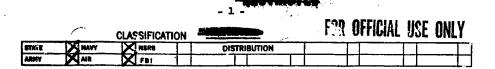
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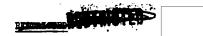
THE GDR ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951 AND ITS FULFILLMENT DURING THE FIRST QUARTER

The following information is from the Berlin monthly periodical Statistische Fraxis, No 5, May 1951 except where indicated otherwise.

The German Democratic Republic's Economic Plan for 1951, enacted into law on 14 March 1951, is to owide the basis for the successful completion of the Five-Year Plan. Along with a general acceleration of progress in all branches of the economy, the current year's plan is to concentrate its chief efforts on the expansion of the production program, of raw-material sources, and on the removal of bottlenecks. The principal missions of the plan are set forth in the collowing 13 points:

- 1. An increase over 1950 of 17.9 percent of the GDR's gross industrial production see Table 17.
- 2. A 9-percent increase, compared with 1950, of the gross agricultural production, to be accomplished by extending the area of cultivation and by increasing per hectare yields and the number of livestock, see Table ? etc.
- Acceleration of the mechanization process and improvement of production methods of people-owned industries.
 - 4. Domestic production of goods which heretofore had to be imported.
- 5. Sixty-percent expansion of foreign trade, primarily with the USSR, the People's Democracies, and the People's Republic of China, with special emphasis on increased imports of raw materials and foodstuffs.
- 6. A 14.7 percent increase over 1950 of industrial labor efficiency in ple-owned and equally essential private industries, training of young workers in technical skills, and on-the-job training of workers and employees of the people-owned economy [see Table 3].





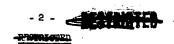
- 7. A 38-percent expansion, compared with 1950, of the total scope of state-sponsored investment projects in connection with production facilities, the construction of housing, and buildings for cultural and public-welfare institutions. Available capacities are to be utilized to the fullest extent. New investments will be concentrated on key industrial enterprises, transportation, agriculture, and the production of goods not heretofore available in the GDR [see Table 4 and 5].
- Distribution and consumption of raw materials, auxiliary materials, electric power, and fuels on a principle of extreme economy and by using rational norms of consumption.
- 9. Utilization of scientific research findings, inventions, and improvement suggestions. Science and research will be devoted chiefly to the introduction of new industrial products, the improvement of production methods, and the opening up of new sources of raw materials.
- 10. Lowering of production costs in people-owned industries by 5.7 percent; lowering of construction costs in the people-owned building industry by 7 percent.
- 11. Maintenance of strict discipline in adhering to the state's budget and financial plans.
- 12. Raising of the living standard by incressing production, improving quality, lowering HO (state-owned retail stores) prices, putting the piecework wage system into effect, and making available 1.7 billion Deutsche marks for the improvement of the public health system, and 1.8 billion Deutsche marks for the advancement of culture (see Table 6, 7, 8, and 97.
- 13. Raise the level of efficiency of the entire educational system by the adaptation of progressive precepts. Educational institutions will support the fulfillment of the economic plan by developing a progressive, democratic culture.

Toward the fulfillment of these tasks, the 1951 Economic Plan calls for the development of the following areas: industry, agriculture, water supply, forestry, transportation, postal and telecommunications, investments, research and technology, geological exploration, manpower, lowering of production costs of people-owned industries, foreign trade, distribution of goods, sales turnovers, standard of living, manual trades, cooperative economy, public health, and advancement of youth and culture.

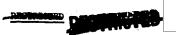
In industry, all efforts are to be concentrated on the development of heby-machine building, the power economy, steel production, and mining, as well as construction of shippards.

The following are the 32 most important investment projects under the plan /this list is from the Berlin daily newspaper Taegliche Rundschau, 11 April 1951

Volkswerft Wismar (People-Owned Shipyards), Wismar Warnow-Werft (Warnow Shipyards), Warnemuende Dieselmotorenwerk (Diesel-Engine Plant), Rostock Kranbau Eberswalde (Lifting-Machine Works), Eberswalde LEW Henningsdorf (Locomotive and Electrotechnical-Equipment Works) Henningsdorf TRO BERLIN (Transformer Plant), Berlin-Oberschoeneweide Schwermaschinenbau Wildau (Heavy-Machine Buildirg Works), Wildau Foerderbrucken- und Geraetebau (Conveyer and Lifting-Equipment Plant), Lauchhammer







Goerlitzer Maschinenbau (Machine-Building Works) Goerlitz Union Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik (Union Machine-Tool Plant), Gera Zahnschneidefabrik Modul (Modul Gear-Cutting Works), Chemnitz Buettenwerk Doehlen (Metallurgical Plant), Doehlen Stabl- und Walzwerk Riesa (Steel and Rolling Mills), Riesa Eisen- und Stahlwerk Groedits (Iron and Steel Works), Groeditz Eisenhuettenkombinat OST (OST Metallurgical Combine) Fuerstenberg/Oder Stahl- und Walzwerk Brandenburg (Steel and Rolling Mills), Brandenburg Stahl- und Walzwerk Hennigsdorf (Steel and Rolling Mills), Hennigsdorf Bergman-Borsig, Berlin Nileswerke (Niles Works), Berlin and Chemnitz Kunfererzbergbau (Copper-Ore Mining Combine), Manafeld and Sangerhausen Foerderanlagen Leipzig (Conveyor Equipment Plant), Leipzig Kalk- und Zementwerk Ruedersdorf (Lime and Cement Works), Ruedersdorf Sodafabrik Stassfurt (Soda Factory), Stassfurt Kraftwerk Elbe (Elbe Electric Power Plant), Sachsen-Anhalt Kunstseiderwerke Premnitz (Artificial Silk Mills), Premnitz Zellstoff und Zellwollwerk Wittenberg (Cellulose and Cellulose Fiber Plant), Wittenberg Zellstoffwerk Wilhelm Pieck (Wilhelm Pieck Cellulose-Fiber Plant), Schwarza Berlin University Halle University Leipzig University Technische Hochschule Dresden (Dresden Institute of Technology)

Allocations of 110 million Deutsche marks for research and development and 63.1 million Deutsche marks for geological investigations are also provided for by the plan.

FIRST-QUARTER FULFILLMENT

In its first quarterly report on the fulfillment of the 1951 Economic Plan, the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic reported the achievements and shortcomings encountered in various branches of the economy, as related to the completion of planned quotas, as follows:

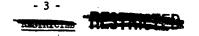
Industry

While the people-owned industry is held largely responsible for the progress of industrial production, it is pointed out that the combined output of private industry and of the cooperatives as also increased by 8 percent over the first quarter of 1950. During the first 3 months of 1951, the target for gross industrial production was fulfilled 105 percent. In the case of certain essential products, plan fulfillment considerably exceeded the above percentage.

Production of black coal, iron ore, rolled products made of nonferrous metals, motor-vehicle tires and tubes, ammonia and phosphate fertilizers, photographic and motion-picture film, diesel engines and machine tools, agricultural machinery, artificial silk, and woolen fabrics, on the other hand, failed to come up to planned quotas see Table 10 and 11.

Agriculture

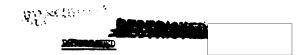
Because of the damp weather, 31 percent of the goal for the sowing of summer crops was fulfilled for summer grain, but only 10.8 percent of the goal for cleaginous crops. Because of additional tractors and workers made available by the machine rental stations, it was possible to carry out large-scale agricultural





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operations despite unfavorable soil conditions. As the result of delayed deliveries of raw phosphetes, the distribution of phosphate fertilizers could not be carried out as planned. [see Table 12].

Transporation

During the first quarter of 1951, the planned quota for average daily freight-car loadings was met, and the target for repairing freight cars was exceeded see Table 137.

Investments

Only 9.7 percent of planned investments were carried out during the first quarter of 1951, although the monetary value of investment operations showed a rise of 9.4 percent over the same period in 1950 see Table 147.

Manpower

The number of workers employed by people-owned industries showed a sharp rise during the first quarter of 1951. Most placements occurred in heavy industry and machine building [see Table 15].

Foreign Trade

According to information received to date, the foreign trade of the GDR during the first quarter of 1951 showed a considerable increase over the same period in 1950. The proportion of trade exchanges with the USSR and the People's Democracies rose. The USSR supplied chiefly crude iron, rolled products, grain, meat, and fats.

During the first quarter of 1951, trade with West Germany amounted to 49 percent of the total for the comparable period in 1950.

Retail Sales and Food Supply /Cong mers' Goods/

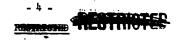
Retail sales showed a 127.5 percent rise in monetary value, compared with the first quarter of 1950. Private business is responsible for a large proportion of the retail sales turnover.

Production increases, lowering of HO prices, social measures enacted by the government, the discontinuance of rationing grain and leguminous crops and most textiles. as well as a considerable increase in meat and fat rations during the past year, are responsible for the rise in consumption.

Cultural Development and Public Health

Judging from early indications, the plan for cultural development is progressing as scheduled.

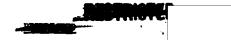
Building operatic: for public health structures, which were begun in 1950, have been continued without interruption. However, work on the new projects specified in the 1951 plan has not materialized as scheduled because of inefficient planning.





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The number of physicians in the public health service has been further increased. Additional students have been enrolled at schools for male and female nurses, midwives, and medical technicians and assistants.

Table 1. Quotas for Gross Industrial Production Under the 1951 Economic Plan

Industry	In % of 1950
Total gross industrial production	117.9
Including:	- • - •
Power	115.3
Mining	108.9
Metallurg	114
Machine building	125.2
Electrical	
Precision instruments and optical	119.8
Chemical	156.2
	112.6
Building materials	122.9
Wood-processing	100.6
Textile industry	116.3
Leather, shoe, fur, and clothing	109.2
Cellulose and paper	110.2
Printing	110
Production of timber, bank, and resig	93.2
Food	128
Handicraft trades	
	110.3

Table 2. Agricultural Plan for 1951

Total area of cultivation in the GDR: 5,100,900 hectares Gross agricultural production: 109% (1950 equals 100)

Стор	1951 Yield in % of 1950 Yield	Yield per ha (kg)
Grains and leguminous plants Oleaginous plants Sugar beets Potatoes	105.9 102.8 105.0 102.0	2,700 1,750 3,000 1,960
Livestock	In % of 1950	•
Cattle Cows Hogs Sows Sheep Ewes	107.9 111.8 111.7 134.8 129.1	· ·
Animal Product	In Kg	
Annual milk yield per cow (3.2% butterfat content) Average slaughter weight of hogs Average slaughter weight of cows	2,400 112 215	





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Machine Rental Stations

In % of 1950

(Total number to be reached in 1951: 540)

Tractors available

144.0

Average performance per tractor

106.2

Funds Made Available in 1951 for:	Million Deutsche Marks
Construction of homesteads for new farmers	300.0
Loans to new farmers	145.0
Soil improvement (66,000 ha)	32.9
Plant protection and crop dusting	23.6

Forestry

Type Land

In Ha

Afforestation Reforestation

Barren Thinned-out stands 80,000

Table 3. Productivity of Industrial Labor, Production Costs, and Increase in Manpower

1951 Plan	In % of 1950
Average productivity of industrial labor	114.7
Production cost of people-owned industry	94.3
People-owned building industry	93.0
Production cost of people-owned agriculture	94.5

Increase in Manpower

In % of 1950

(Additional workers to be integrated into industry during 1951: 330,000)

People-owned industry Mumber of workers Average income Proportion of women employed (1951: 32%) Proportion of women / Frank 7	115.5 111.4 128.0
Proportion of young /youth/ workers (1951: 14.4%)	145.0

Table 4. Investment Plan for 1951

Item	<u>In</u> % of 1950
Total investments	100
Including:	138
Heavy industry	3.57
Machine building	157
Light industry	148
Transportation	125
Postal and telecommunications	150 168
Agriculture and forestry	
People-owned trade	114
People-owned housing	130
Popular education	178
Youth and sports activities	135
Public health and social welfare	162
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Item	In Million Deutsche Marks
General repairs (people-owned enterprises) General repairs (installations not subject	297
to amortization)	484
Removal of rubble, including Berlin	100
Table 5. Transportation Plan for 19	51 .
otal transportation performance (in million ton-km)	21,277

Total transportation performance (in million ton-km)	21,277
Total performance (in million ton-km) Daily average freight-car loadings (in % of 1950) Turnaround time per freight car (days) Repair of freight cars (in % of 1950) Repair of passenger cars (in % of 1950) Vater	18,600 112 3.65 127 103
Total freight shipments (in million tons)	10.9

Table 6. Increase in Consumption of Shoes and Clothing Under the 1° Plan

Per Capita Consumption of	In % of 1950
Textiles	133
Leather shoes	112
Knit sportswear	121
Knit underwear	163

Table 7. Data on Youth Training Under the 1951 Plan

Total investments for youth and sports activities: 60 million Deutsche Marks

<u> Item</u>	Unit	<u>1950</u>	1951
Youths apprenticed in people owned			
and private industry	No	503,000	626,000
Including girls	%	28	
Duration of apprenticeship	Ÿr		35 _
Accommodations in apprentice	**	2.7	2.5
housing units	No	al oco	0
Students enrolled in trade schools	• • •	14,360	25,460
Including girls	No	32,850	25,460 42,200
THETHOTHE STLTB	%		39

Table 8. Data on Cultural Improvements Planned for 1951

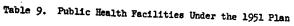
<u> Item</u>	In % of 1950
Teachers in day nurseries and kindergartens	120
Students in secondary schools (Oberschueler)	106
Vocational students	109
Students in industrial trade schools	150
People's and industrial libraries	127





TOTAL DESCRIPTION

Additional educational facilities to be provided in 1951	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No
Day nurse: ies and kindergartens (accommodations) Elements: y schools (rooms)	15,745
Enrollments in Volkshochschulen (people's institutes of advanced education	1,310
Minimum /additional? enrollments in workers' and farmers' courses	58,000
Stipends to be allotted (to minimum [additional]]	10,000
Enrollments in vocational schools for Canada	25,400
Additional teachers to be assigned to elementary	94,500
secondary schools	3,600



Planned target by 31 December 1951	No
Hospital beds Midwives Students enrolled in intermediate medical schools Medical students	190,000 1,000 7,140 4,500
To be added during 1951	,,,,,,
First-aid stations	

 First-aid stations
 180

 Polyclinics
 10

 Midwives
 10

 Social-welfare workers (female)
 574

 Special children's departments
 2,100

 Medical students
 20

 Rural dispensaries
 345

 53

Nursing and social-welfare personnel is to be increased by 33.3 percent, as compared with 1950.

Table 10. Fulfillment of Industrial Plan, First Quarter 1951

	Item	In % of	lst Qu	1950
٠,	Electric power			<u> </u>
	Gas		109	• • •
÷,	Black coal		121	
	Brown coal		109	
à	Briquettes		113	
	Copper ore		111	
٠,	Potassium salts		118	
٠,	Crude iron		104	
٠.	Steel ingots		103	
ć.	Rolled steel		164	
4	Copper		163	
1	Equipment for metalluror and minimum		149	
٠.	COLLACYLING and lifting equipment		113	
	researcher care		134	
	Agricultural machinery		236	
1	Tractors		140	
1	Bicycles		145	
÷,	경기 경기 있다. 전기 기계		126	

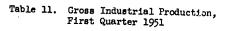
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ILem	In % of 1st Qu 1950
Electric motors Transformers Sulfuric acid Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) Automobile tires Cement Glass Roofing felt Bricks Mine timber Artificial silk Cellulose vool Cellulose for textiles	132 146 122 119 126 122 112 105 132 179 136 113
Consumers' Goods	
Textiles Stockings and socks Footwear (total) Including leather shoes Sugar Flour Meat Margarine	140 132 120 136 148 111 278 175



Industry	In % of Planued Quota
Total production	105
Power	100
Mining	
Metallurgy	102
Machine building	104
Precision instruments and optical	110
Electrical	110
Chemical	84
Building materials	109
Wood-processing	100
Textile	115
Leather, shoe, and clothing	104
Cellulose and paper	112
Printing	100
Timber	81
Food	99
	101
Production of Specific Products	
Brown coal	104
Copper ore	104
Rolled steel	108
Copper	124
Equipment for metallurgy and mining	121
Conveying and lifting equipment	107
Cement	115
Glass	110
Sawn timber	106
Sugar	108
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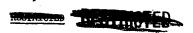
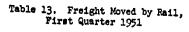






Table 12. Tractors and Fertilizer Made Available, First Quarter 1951

Tractors	Increase Over 1st Q: 1950
MAS (machine rental stations) People-owned farms	49.2 43.7
<u>Fertilizer</u>	In % of 1951 Quota
Nitrogen Potash	74.2 96.0



	Increase Over 1st Qu 1950
Total freight car loadings	
Coal and coke	17.5
Building materials	1.2.8
Wood	27.0
Metals and ores	5.4
Scrap metal	51.9
Food industry	20.7
Transportation performance	20.5
Ternaround time of freight cars	16.0
Daily running time of locomotives	decrease 15.7
Freight traffic	6.7
Passenger traffic	2.4

Table 14. Fulfillment of 1951 Investment Plan, First Quarter 1951

Recipients of Funds	In % of Planned Quotas
Coal industry Metallurgical industry Machine building industry Stones and earths industry Building industry Water supply systems	12.4 12.1 14.8 14.9 14.8

Table 15. Employment of Industrial and Agricultural Manpower, First Quarter 1951

Increase Over 1st Qu 1950 (by no of persons employed)

People-owned industry
Skilled workers
Apprentices
Machine rental stations
Per-capita increase in labor productivity

42,000 70,000 65.3 (in %) 8.4 (in %)

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